

HAZING NOT CAUSE OF CADET'S DEATH

No Evidence to Show That Sweet
Was Roughly Treated
at V. M. I.

DECISION IS UNANIMOUS

Board Completes Investigation,
and Its Report Exoner-
ates Institute.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LEXINGTON, Va., December 21.—The death of Thurber Sweet, cadet at Virginia Military Institute, was not due to hazing, the institute's board of directors voted to-day. Nothing to justify the belief that Sweet was hazed was heard at the board's investigation, it was said, and several physicians testified that death was due to myelitis, an affection of the spine, which is not caused by rough treatment.

Four Washington and Lee University students told the board that Sweet showed them wounds the day he left the institute which he claimed were caused by blows from brass knuckles and bayonets wielded by upper classmen.

The vote of the board was unanimous.

The last witness examined was Dr. W. H. Scott, who saw Sweet the day after he left school. Dr. Scott said the scars on Sweet's back were slight, and might have been caused by a fall down stairs. He was positive that the injuries had no connection with the disease that caused death. Dr. Scott said that Sweet came to him at the Morris House and said that he had been severely beaten by upper classmen at the Virginia Military Institute and desired treatment. Dr. Scott treated his hand, and Sweet wanted to show his back. Dr. Scott examined the boy's back and saw that it was somewhat inflamed from some cause. He told Sweet that such a condition might have been caused by severe rubbing with a Turkish towel.

FINDINGS OF BOARD

EXONERATE INSTITUTE

Following are the findings in full of the board of visitors:

Be it resolved, That the following be entered on the minutes of the board of visitors with reference to the charges made in the newspapers that Cadet Thurber Sweet died as a result of being hazed while at the institute:

The board met at the institute on the morning of December 20, 1915, with the following members present, namely: Hon. R. A. James, president; General Charles J. Anderson, Colonel Joseph Patton, Hon. Walter Taylor, R. C. Stearnes, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Captain T. L. Tate, Captain M. B. Gorge, for the purpose of making a complete investigation of the charges in question.

As soon as the meeting was called to order it was determined that the investigation should be held in public, and there were present throughout the taking of the evidence Hugh A. White, attorney at law, representing the cadet corps; R. R. Huff, Commonwealth's attorney-elect for Rockbridge County; newspaper representatives, and a committee of the corps of cadets.

All witnesses who could be reached were examined orally and in writing, and the written statements of those who were out of the State or could not be present were filed.

DEATH IN NO WAY INDUCED

BY INJURY AT INSTITUTE

After a most careful and painstaking investigation, covering all points in the case, and including the statements of every person who was known or supposed to have any knowledge bearing on the matter, the board of managers unanimously reached the following conclusions:

First, That the death of Cadet Thurber Sweet from myelitis was in no way induced by any hazing or injury of any kind received by him while at the institute, or from any cadet or person connected therewith.

In connection with this conclusion the board calls attention to the evidence of all the physicians who attended Cadet Sweet.

Cadet Sweet was attended while suffering from myelitis by the following physicians: Dr. Hunter McClung, surgeon at the institute; Dr. C. H. Taylor, physician practicing in Lexington; Dr. Reid White, physician practicing in Lexington; Dr. Robert Glasgow, physician practicing in Lexington; and Dr. John Stagle Davis, of the University of Virginia Hospital. All of these physicians agree that Cadet Sweet died of myelitis, which was of an infectious or toxic origin, and that there was nothing whatever to indicate that this disease was caused or exacerbated by a physical injury of any kind.

The board further calls attention in connection with the conclusion reached by it to the statement of C. A. Sweet, brother of Cadet Sweet, who came to Lexington twice during his son's stay at the institute, and who was thoroughly familiar with all the facts involved.

Mr. C. A. Sweet wrote on December 11 the following letter to the superintendent, enclosing his newspaper interview hereinafter set forth, declaring his son's death was not the result of hazing. Letter of C. A. Sweet to superintendent:

"My vocabulary seems so very limited and my heart so full of what I want to say that I do not know how to commence even."

"Please accept from Mrs. Sweet and myself our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation for all that you have done for us. This thought will also go to Mrs. Nichols, and every one connected with your institution, including every one."

(Continued on Second Page.)

\$4.50 BALTIMORE AND RETURN
via York River line, until 20 days. Leave Richmond 5:30 P. M. Phone Madison 512.

Juvenile Court Justice



J. HOGE RICKS.

J. HOGE RICKS NAMED FOR JUVENILE COURT

Probation Officer Selected to Preside
Over Newly Created Tribunal
for Youthful Offenders.

ACCEPTS WEIL'S RESIGNATION
Action of City Council on Retirement
of Last of Members of Police
Board Accused by Vice Commission
Closes Incident.

Less than fifteen minutes sufficed last night at the joint session of the City Council for the acceptance of Police Commissioner Cliff Weil's resignation and the election of J. Hoge Ricks as Judge of the Juvenile Court.

The joint session was convened, with President William H. Adams in the chair, shortly after 8 o'clock. The first business submitted by Clerk Ben T. August was the resignation of Mr. Weil. Action on this matter was purely perfunctory. Alderman Waverly Melton moved for acceptance. The chairman put the vote. It was unanimous.

The resignation creates no vacancy. Mr. Weil having been elected from old Henry Ward. It removes from the Police Board the last of the three police commissioners accused in the report of the Vice Commission.

Nominations for the office of Judge of the Juvenile Court being then declared in order, T. Gray Haddon nominated J. Hoge Ricks, who he said "has been with this court since its inception." Mr. Haddon continuing, said: "If you elect him he will do credit to the office. He has the endorsement of all who have been associated with him in the work of this court, which to this time, has been an annex to the Police Court."

SMITH, GORDON AND CHEATHAM IN NOMINATION

H. Waverly Melton nominated Gordon P. Smith, of the Police Department. He submitted that Mr. Smith's experience as a police officer admirably qualified him to preside in the Juvenile Court.

Carter C. Jones, of the Southside, Cheatham, who, he said, was "one of the best justices that ever served in Virginia." He argued that Mr. Cheatham was especially qualified for the bench of the new court because he was a man of age and experience. He added that the justice was familiar with such cases as involved juvenile delinquency and domestic infidelity.

Mr. Jones read two letters of recommendation—one from Judge Ernest H. Wells, the other from Congressman Walter A. Watson, recommending Magistrate Cheatham for the office.

Edgar B. English nominated for the new judgeship W. Douglas Gordon. The new judgeship was a surprise to Mr. Gordon and his friends, Mr. Gordon having issued a statement last week stating that he would not be a candidate. Mr. English explained that he was submitting the name because he believed Mr. Gordon to be eminently qualified for the position. By education, training and natural qualities he considered Mr. Gordon the best man the city could secure for this office; hence, without consulting him, he took the liberty of nominating Gordon.

President Adams then declared the nominations closed. Mr. Ricks was elected on the first ballot, the vote standing as follows: Ricks, 19; Smith, 6; Cheatham, 4; Gordon, 1.

VICE REPORT DENOUNCED

Baltimore Mayor and Board of Estimates Say It Is Scandalous and Untrue.

BALTIMORE, December 21.—Mayor James H. Preston and the board of estimates, the governing board of the city, at their meeting to-day, protested against the report of the vice commission, alleging bad moral conditions in Baltimore, made public yesterday.

"No such conditions exist," said the Mayor. "As a general picture of Baltimore life and as a picture of the moral conditions in Baltimore, the report is scandalous and untrue."

SARAH BERNHARDT DYING

Report From Paris to London Telegraph Tells of Critical Condition of Famous Actress.

LONDON, December 22.—Sarah Bernhardt is reported to be dying, according to a dispatch from Paris to the Telegraph.

VILLA IS WANTED. "DEAD OR ALIVE"

Troops of De Facto Government
Will Seek to Prevent Escape
to United States.

SOLDIERS IN RIOT AT JUAREZ

One American in El Paso Killed
and Number of Mexicans
Lose Their Lives.

LAREDO, TEXAS, December 21.—Advice to-night state that a cordon had been stretched around the territory north of Chihuahua where General Villa was last heard from in an effort to prevent his escape to the United States.

This information was contained in dispatches to Carranza military headquarters in Nuevo Laredo, and it was said the troops of the de facto government have been given to understand that Villa was wanted "dead or alive," and that his arrest would mean material promotion for the men partial pating in his arrest.

If the revolutionary leader is taken alive he will be held for a court-martial in which General Carranza personally will take part.

Official announcement also was made to-night that Carranza forces had not as yet entered the city of Chihuahua, but that the formal surrender of the city was expected momentarily, and plans had been made for a conference there between Carranza and General Alvaro Obregon. General Obregon was said to-night to be en route from Guaymas to Juarez.

FORMER VILLA SOLDIERS

IN RIOT AT JUAREZ

EL PASO, TEXAS, December 21.—Three hundred Mexicans, former soldiers of Francisco Villa, rioted at Juarez, opposite here, this afternoon, and before order was restored one American had been killed and, according to reports, a number of Mexicans lost their lives.

The Villa soldiers reaching Juarez to-day from the interior, were in a desperate condition for lack of food. Being months in arrears in pay, and learning the de facto government was in possession of the town, they at once began looting. Reports to-night from Juarez were that order had finally been restored.

Heavily armed Mexican and American troops lined opposite banks of the Rio Grande to-night.

One shot from the Mexican side, believed by the United States military authorities to have been fired at American troops, killed George A. Diepert, of El Paso, a railroad brakeman. Shortly afterwards two Mexicans were shot at the Mexican end of the Santa Fe bridge, by Mexican customs guards. Reports of fatalities in Juarez varied to-night from two to ten.

To-night it was stated at the Carranza consulate that the generals in Juarez who had turned the town over to the Carranza government, had gained control and were in conference upon the agreement of a military loan or to take full charge, and a paymaster to pay off the soldiers. Advice from Juarez was that if an attempt was made to pay off in Carranza currency, rioting was sure to follow.

The Villa soldiers on their arrival refused to surrender to the Carranza government, arranged yesterday, until the agreement was signed by General Manuel Ochoa.

STREET CAR ATTACKED

AND AMERICANS ROBBED

An international street car was attacked and passengers, including several Americans, robbed. Stores and saloons were looted.

During the afternoon an emissary reached Mexican Consul Garcia with the news that General Ochoa had promised to sign the agreement to surrender and turn over his troops to the Carranza government, but to-night this agreement deal had not been consummated.

Several hundred thoroughbreds quartered at the Juarez Jockey Club hastily crossed to the United States during the rioting.

During the afternoon the report gained currency in Juarez that General Villa would surrender to-day, but early to-night he had not put in appearance. Andreas G. Garcia, Mexican consul, said that Villa had been located at the Bostillo ranch, west of Chihuahua City; that he would not come to the border, and that he intended to continue opposition to the de facto government.

An order issued by El Paso police to-night forbade Americans to cross the river to Juarez.

INCIDENT NOT TO AFFECT

GENERAL SITUATION

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Rioting in Juarez to-day is an incident that will not affect the general situation in Northern Mexico, where the de facto government is rapidly extending its authority over the territory formerly held by Villa. Reports from Juarez to-night indicated that the Carranza authorities could suppress disorder among the soldiers without serious difficulty.

General Villa's whereabouts still are unknown here. The State Department's latest reports are conflicting. One is that when he left Chihuahua with his 400 men he moved northward. Another says that he turned towards the south. A claim of Villa's agents that he will come into the United States and the fact that his wife has left El Paso for the East, tending to go to Cuba, had strengthened belief that the missing Mexican leader will soon appear on the American side of the boundary.

NEW FULLMAN-BUFFET PARLOR CAR
Between Richmond and Danville via Southern Railway Daily. Leave Richmond 10:30 A. M., arrive Danville 4:15 P. M. Returning, leave Danville 3:10 P. M., arrive Richmond 8:20 P. M.

ANOTHER MILLION ASKED BY ASQUITH

Country Must Aim at Getting
Every Man of Military Age
Who Is Physically Qualified.

INCREASING RESPONSIBILITY

Regrets He Is Unable to Give
Results of Earl of Derby's
Recruiting System.

LONDON, December 21.—Moving in the House of Commons this afternoon a new vote for an additional million men, Premier Asquith made a general survey of the ever-widening theater of war and the increasing responsibility placed on this country for providing arms and munitions.

Great Britain, he said, already has a fighting force in the various theaters of 1,250,000 men, and, as the wastage is enormous, the country must aim at getting every man of military age who is physically qualified.

The Premier pointed out that, whatever system was adopted to obtain the services of these men, deductions must be made before it would be possible to arrive at the recruitable maximum. He regretted he was unable to give the results of the Earl of Derby's recruiting system. The figures had not reached him until last night, and the inferences to be drawn required careful attention.

Applications to enlist under the Derby plan had been made from distant Hongkong and Rhodesia, he said. A large proportion of the wounded, the Premier said, was able to return to duty, but, in addition to keeping up the present armies to their normal strength, men were wanted for new formations and to increase the aggregate of Great Britain's fighting force.

Every available man should be put in the field, so far as was consistent with provisions for national necessities.

REGRETS WITHDRAWAL

ON GALLIOLI FRONT

Turning to the Dardanelles campaign, Mr. Asquith said:

"It was with deep reluctance that we sanctioned the withdrawal, especially from Anzac, where our Australian and New Zealand kinsmen were dying fame. This withdrawal did not involve withdrawal from Helles (at the tip of Gallipoli Peninsula), where our combined naval and military forces command the entrances to the strait."

"Everything was brought off except some stores and six guns, which were destroyed."

The Premier said the men withdrawn, after a short and much-needed rest, would proceed to a new theater of operations. He paid warm tribute to Generals Monro and Birdwood.

Referring to operations on the Franco-Belgian front, the Premier complimented Field Marshal French and his successor in command, Sir Douglas Haig. He continued:

"A fortnight ago a most important military conference was held in Paris, attended by representatives of the staffs of France, Russia, Italy and the United Kingdom. The leading strategic problems were fully discussed, and certain extremely important conclusions were reached with absolute unanimity."

So far as the war as a whole went, Mr. Asquith said, it might be that at this or that moment what could be done by the superficial facts of the campaign seemed to be against the allies.

ABUNDANCE OF ERRORS, BUT

NOT CONFINED TO ALLIES

"But the fundamental facts, the facts in the long run, are steadily and growingly on our side," he continued. "There has been in this war an abundance of war errors in calculation, but they have not been confined to our side."

"So far as we in this country are concerned—and I know all our allies are the same—our will has never wavered for a moment, while our fighting resources, both in men and in material, become every month more ample in quantity and better mobilized and organized for the purpose of the campaign."

SITUATION AT DARDANELLES

HANDLED MAGNIFICENTLY

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, said that the House learned with deepest thankfulness how magnificently the situation had been handled by General Monro and the admiral in charge at the Dardanelles. He complained, however, that no details of the Gallipoli operations had yet been received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, formerly in command, and characterized it as a "scandal."

He added that, unfortunately, he was in possession of information which pointed to the fact that the whole truth could not be advantageously published.

Mr. Asquith interjected: "The government is not in a position to publish."

(Continued on Second Page.)

Five Opportunities

Total amount asked for.....\$944.00
Contributed to date.....752.45
Amount needed to complete fund by Christmas.....\$191.55

THE TIMES-DISPATCH offers to its readers the opportunity of assisting at this time in the relief of the following five cases, which have been investigated and found worthy:

OPPORTUNITY No. 1
A man who has helped others, and who is now asking assistance for himself. His health is broken and he could without income. Amount needed, \$180.

Contributions received yesterday:
C. M. N. \$ 1.00
R. M. N.50
H. K. M.50
C. M.50
H. R. T.50
E. A. C.50
Previously acknowledged, 137.05
Total.....\$138.05

OPPORTUNITY No. 2
Widow with six children to care for. She asks only that aid be given her so that she may not be separated from her loved ones. Her oldest child is but thirteen. He is too young to work, though he would if he could. For this family \$200 is required.

Contributions received yesterday:
C. M. N. \$ 1.00
R. M. N.50
W. C. Shea50
C. M.50
C. A. M.50
C. M.50
H. R. T.50
E. A. C.50
Previously acknowledged, 115.35
Total.....\$126.55

OPPORTUNITY No. 3
Deserted woman with three children asks aid, that she may keep her family with her. She will need help only until that time when the children will be able to support her. She can be assisted with \$144.

Contributions received yesterday:
C. M. N. \$ 1.00
R. M. N.50
H. K. M.50
C. M.50
H. R. T.50
E. A. C.50
Previously acknowledged, 121.30
Total.....\$128.30

OPPORTUNITY No. 4
Confederate soldier who fought through the War Between the States and wishes never to be separated from his wife. For the veteran and his wife \$120 will be sufficient.

Contributions already received bring the total amount asked for the support of this couple to \$120, the amount needed for their maintenance during 1916. Any further contributions that may come in for this cause will be credited to the next most meritorious "opportunity."

OPPORTUNITY No. 5
A man is dying of tuberculosis. He has a wife and four children. He can no longer contribute to their support. It is in need of medical treatment, and he would like aid so that he may not be separated from those whom he holds most dear. For him and his family \$300 is needed.

Contributions received yesterday:
C. M. N. \$ 2.00
J. R. S.50
R. M. N.50
M. S. R.50
C. M.50
C. A. M.50
H. R. T.50
E. A. C.50
Previously acknowledged, 105.05
Total.....\$214.55

FUNDS STILL NEEDED FOR "FIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

Of \$944 Asked to Support Five
Families, \$752.45 Has Been
Contributed.

ONLY THREE DAYS REMAIN
By Prompt Action Entire Fund Can
Be Completed by Christmas Day,
and Five Deserving Families Made
Happy in Their Homes.

The Times-Dispatch yesterday received \$40.50 for the relief of the four opportunities which it presents to its readers, and for which it asks aid in this time of general giving. The appeal has attracted wide attention, and response has been generous. Originally \$944 was asked for, and of that amount \$752.45 has been raised, and for the four cases only \$191.55 is now needed.

Commendation of the effort being made by The Times-Dispatch to relieve these cases was received yesterday from L. G. Carlton in the following letter:

"To The Times-Dispatch:
Gentlemen,—Herewith is a check for \$3, which I wish to donate to your 'Five Opportunities,' to be credited as you see fit. I feel that The Times-Dispatch cannot be commended too highly for the good cause it is supporting."

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) L. G. CARLTON,
"110 Grove Avenue."

A little less than \$200 is needed to finish the relief work for these four deserving families. Three days remain before Christmas Day, and it is earnestly hoped by The Times-Dispatch that the fund will be completed by that time.

CASES PRESENT REAL

AND GENUINE NEED

The cause is one of the most deserving that The Times-Dispatch has ever presented. The five families, each of which is typical, were investigated by the visitors of the Associated Charities, and it was found that their need was real and that they were deserving of such charitable support as could be raised for them. Hindered by the lack of sufficient funds, the Associated Charities could not give them the proper aid, and it was decided that a special appeal should be made in their behalf. The Times-Dispatch offered its columns for this appeal, and the immediate response of those whose hearts were touched by the cry of need is appreciated to less by The Times-Dispatch than by those in whose name the call was made. It was believed that the distress of these families should be made known in the season in which it is customary to remember loved ones, friends and the unfortunate. One family has been provided for. Are there others who will give to the aid of the other four?

BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Two Far-Reaching Suits Under Sherman
Antitrust Law Appealed
to Highest Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Two far-reaching suits under the Sherman antitrust law reached the Supreme Court to-day, one involving the anthracite coal business in Pennsylvania, and the other growing out of labor troubles in the Arkansas coal fields.

The government appealed from the decision of the Federal District Court in Eastern Pennsylvania, which sustained only partially the Attorney-General's contentions in the suit to dissolve a number of alleged illegal combinations of railroads and coal companies in the Pennsylvania anthracite field. It is understood the coal interests may file a cross appeal.

The other case was appealed by A. S. Dowd, receiver for the Coronado Coal Company, and associated companies in Sebastian County, Arkansas, from the decision of the Federal District Court in Western Arkansas dismissing the receiver's suit against the United Mine Workers of America and its local unions and officers for \$1,282,000 as treble damages for alleged conspiracy and combination in violation of the Sherman law.

COMMONWEALTH BANK PAYS 10 CENTS ON DOLLAR

Distribution of \$63,000 to Be Made
to Depositors in Defunct
Institution.

WILL BE FURTHER DIVIDEND

Second Payment by Receivers Makes
\$225,000, or 35 Cents on Dollar
Returned to Those Who Had Put
Their Money in Its Keeping.

More than 5,000 one-time depositors in the defunct Commonwealth Bank will receive a token from Santa Claus this week in the shape of a check for 10 per cent of the amount to their credit when the bank went under in September, 1913. The checks will amount to about \$63,000.

An order authorizing James W. Gordon and John B. Lightfoot, the receivers, to declare and pay the additional 10 per cent dividend was entered yesterday by Judge Moncre, of the chancery court, following a request for such an order embodied in the receivers' latest report, dated Monday.

Checks will be mailed to all depositors except a few who have to their credit very small individual amounts, chiefly school deposits—whose dividend the receivers are authorized to withhold until the next dividend is declared. The receivers had requested that they be allowed to withhold payment on the small school accounts pointing out that to mail checks to these individuals could involve an expense not justified by the few cents that each would receive.

In their report to Judge Moncre, the receivers make the statement that there will be a further dividend in the future. The small amounts now withheld will be added at the time of paying the next dividend.

The first dividend—for 25 per cent—was paid on July 20, 1914, and amounted to about \$100,000. With the additional 10 per cent dividend to be paid this week, approximately \$225,000 has been returned to the firms and individuals who were caught by the Commonwealth bank failure. Most of the depositors were individuals drawn from the industrial population. In some instances the deposits represented the savings of years.

Since paying the first dividend, the receivers report, the indebtedness of the bank has been somewhat reduced by the payment of several accounts to creditors who were entitled to priority.

The receivers were engaged yesterday in signing the dividend checks. The job was completed late in the afternoon, and the checks will be mailed to-day and to-morrow as fast as they can be stamped and addressed.

AT HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

Probably 100,000 Men From French
Front Will Spend Holidays With
Their Families.

PARIS, December 21.—Probably 100,000 men from the front will spend Christmas with their families. The military administration has been allowed six days at home, not counting the time of going and coming. Formerly the period was four days. The American aviators, Lieutenant William K. Thaw, of Pittsburgh; Sergeant Norman Prince, of Boston, and Sergeant Elliott C. Cowdin, of New York, have been allowed eight days in America, exclusive of the time for the voyage. They are on board the steamer Rotterdam.

While Christmas in Paris will be less gay than usual, the mothers, as is indicated by the crowded shops, are buying freely for the children. The government will not permit restaurants and cafes to remain open later than the usual closing hour of 10:30 o'clock, and there is no more reserving at high prices in noted restaurants for midnight suppers. Also there will be none of the one-time street frivolities. The church services will, according to present expectations, be unusually impressive.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE CHIEF BULGARIAN BLACK SEA PORT

Land Infantry and Artillery
in Sufficient Force to
Hold Varna.

DEFENDING GARRISON SUFFERS HEAVY LOSS

Turks Claim Enormous Casual-
ties by British in Withdrawal
From Gallipoli.

GREEK FRONT IS TRANQUIL

Great Activity Prevails in Allied
Camps and Port of
Saloniki.

LONDON, December 21.—The Daily Chronicle reports the capture of Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port, by the Russians. It says the bombardment of the Russians silenced the Bulgarian guns, and laid the town in ruins. The garrison suffered heavily. The Russians then, according to the report, landed infantry and artillery without loss and in sufficient force to hold the town against Bulgarian attack.

CONTRADICTORY DETAILS OF GALLIOLI RETIREMENT

LONDON, December 21.—The only additional details of the withdrawal of the British forces from the Gallipoli Peninsula revealed from British sources to-day were those gleaned from Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons, in which he stated that the British losses were confined to three men wounded, a few guns abandoned after being rendered useless, and an insignificant amount of stores which were left behind.

From Turco-German sources, however, several contradictory details reached London. The Constantinople official communication gave the Turkish side of the withdrawal, and it was somewhat amplified by a Constantinople dispatch circulated through the Berlin wireless.

Both these dispatches claimed "enormous losses" on the Seddul-Bahr front, and the taking of an immeasurable amount of booty at Suvla and Anzac. From the Turkish account it appears that the retirement was aided by a heavy fog, while terrible British attacks from the Seddul-Bahr position—which has not been abandoned—provided a feint diversion. Aside from the text of these dispatches, no fresh details have been published in London, and all the London newspapers refrain from speculation regarding the manner of the withdrawal.

There has been renewed British submarine activity in Turkish waters, Athens reporting that a British underwater boat has sunk the German steamer Lerios and several other craft in the Sea of Marmora. In addition